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### (54) **Pigment compositions**

Pigmentzusammensetzungen

Compositions pigmentaires

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### (56) References cited:

**EP-A- 0 362 703**                      **EP-A- 0 485 337**  
**EP-A- 0 500 494**                      **US-A- 3 275 637**

- **DATABASE WPI Section Ch, Week 9435 Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; Class E23, AN 94-283483 XP002043978 & JP 06 212 088 A (DAINIPPON INK & CHEM INC) , 2 August 1994**
- **DATABASE WPI Section Ch, Week 8637 Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; Class E23, AN 86-241040 XP002043979 & JP 61 168 666 A (DAINIPPON INK & CHEM KK) , 30 July 1986**

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**EP 0 790 281 B1**

## Description

[0001] The present invention relates to pigment compositions which have improved rheology characteristics when dispersed and which are used to prepare coating compositions which yield coatings having enhanced saturation. The inventive pigment compositions contain a phthalimidomethylquinacridone and a pyrazolymethylquinacridone as additives in addition to the pigment.

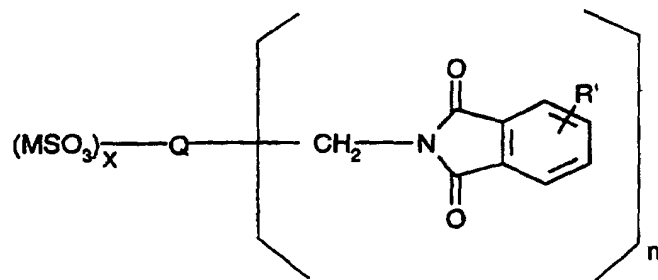
[0002] It is known in the art that the inclusion of certain pigment derivatives in pigment compositions serves to control and/or improve a variety of properties of dispersions containing the pigment composition. The beneficial effects of the presence of pigment derivatives are especially observed in properties such as color strength, hue, gloss, transparency, rheology, deflocculation and the like.

[0003] For example, United States Patent No. 5,334,727 discloses pyrazolymethyl derivatives of pigments, including pyrazolymethylquinacridone, that are used to impart excellent rheological and tinctoral properties to finished or semi-finished pigment compositions. United States Patent No. 5,334,727 also discloses that such pyrazolymethyl pigment derivatives are advantageously combined with sulfonated pigment derivatives in pigment compositions for beneficial effects over and above those observed for the individual pyrazolymethyl or sulfonated pigment derivative.

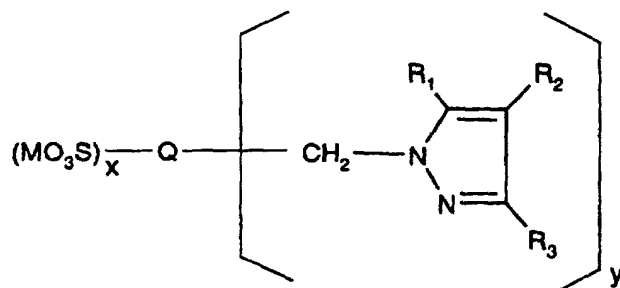
[0004] United States Patent No. 3,275,637 discloses o-carboxybenzamidomethylquinacridone compounds which are used in pigment compositions as rheology improving agents, and in preparatory processes as particle growth inhibitors. The o-carboxybenzamido-methylquinacridone compounds are partial hydrolysis products of the phthalimidomethylquinacridone compounds used according to the present invention and are considered to be equivalents thereof.

[0005] The present invention relates to the discovery that the presence of both a phthalimidomethylquinacridone derivative and a pyrazolymethylquinacridone derivative in a pigment composition that is dispersed unexpectedly results in a reduction in viscosity which is greater than could have been expected based on the prior art. The present invention further relates to the discovery that the incorporation of both a phthalimidomethylquinacridone derivative and a pyrazolymethylquinacridone derivative into a coating composition unexpectedly results in a coating that has improved saturation.

[0006] The present invention relates to a pigment composition which comprises a pigment, a first quinacridone derivative and a second quinacridone derivative wherein the first quinacridone derivative is a phthalimidomethylquinacridone of the formula



or a o-carboxybenzamidomethylquinacridone partial hydrolysis product thereof, and the second quinacridone derivative is a pyrazolymethylquinacridone of the formula



in which formulae

Q is a quinacridone radical,

R' is hydrogen, halogen, or C1-C4alkyl,

R1, R2, and R3 are independently, hydrogen, halogen, unsubstituted C1-C18alkyl, C1-C18alkyl which is substituted by one or more halogen or C1-C6alkoxy groups, unsubstituted C6-C10 aryl, C6-C10 aryl which is substituted by one or more C1-C18alkyl, halogen, nitro or C1-C6alkoxy groups, or R1 and R2 together with the carbons of the pyrazole ring form part of a fused alicyclic, aromatic or heterocyclic ring,

M is hydrogen, a quaternary ammonium cation, or a metal cation,

n is 1, 2, 3 or 4,

x is a number from 0 to 2, and

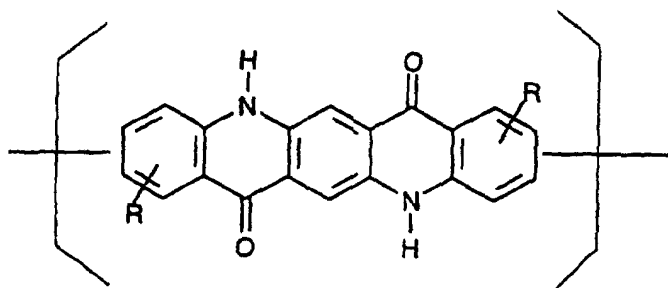
y is 1, 2, 3 or 4.

**[0007]** Preferably, R' is hydrogen, chlorine or methyl.

**[0008]** Especially useful pigment compositions are those wherein R2 is hydrogen and R1 and R3 are methyl, in particular those wherein R' is hydrogen, chlorine or methyl, especially hydrogen.

**[0009]** The pigment is a phthalocyanine, indanthrone, isoindolone, isoindoline, flavanthrone, pyranthrone, anthraquinone, thioindigo, perylene pigment, or preferably a 1,4-diketopyrrolopyrrole or quinacridone pigment, especially a quinacridone pigment. The pigment is also a solid solution containing a quinacridone or 1,4-diketopyrrolopyrrole pigment, for example, a solid solution composed of only two or more quinacridone or 1,4-diketopyrrolopyrrole pigments, a solid solution composed of one or more quinacridone pigments and one or more 1,4-diketopyrrolopyrrole pigments, or a solid solution composed of one or more quinacridone pigments and/or one or more 1,4-diketopyrrolopyrrole pigments and a pigment of a different class, such as a quinacridonequinone, and/or a stabilizer, such as an anilinoacridone. Especially useful solid solutions include binary solid solutions composed of 1,4-diketo-3,6-bis(4-chlorophenyl)pyrrolo[3,4-c]pyrrole and 2,9-dichloroquinacridone and ternary solid solutions composed of 1,4-diketo-3,6-diphenylpyrrolo[3,4-c]pyrrole, 1,4-diketo-3,6-bis(4-chlorophenyl)pyrrolo[3,4-c]pyrrole and 2,9-dichloroquinacridone.

**[0010]** In general, the quinacridone radicals, Q, are of the formula



wherein each R is independently hydrogen or a substituent, such as halogen or unsubstituted or substituted C1-C4alkyl. In particular, R is hydrogen, chlorine or methyl. The quinacridone radical present in the phthalimidomethylquinacridone and the pyrrolylmethylquinacridone are the same or different, especially the same. In a preferred embodiment, both R substituents in each Q group are the same. Preferred quinacridone radicals are derived from quinacridone, 2,9-dichloroquinacridone, 4,11-dichloroquinacridone, 2,9-dimethylquinacridone and 4,11-dimethylquinacridone

**[0011]** Preferably, the pigment is a quinacridone, a 1,4-diketopyrrolopyrrole or a solid solution thereof.

**[0012]** In a particular embodiment, the pigment is a quinacridone or 1,4-diketopyrrolopyrrole, or solid solution thereof, and R' is hydrogen, R2 is hydrogen and R1 and R3 are methyl.

**[0013]** Quinacridone, 2,9-dichloroquinacridone, 4,11-dichloroquinacridone, 2,9-dimethylquinacridone, 4,11-dimethylquinacridone, 2,9-difluoroquinacridone, and solid solutions thereof, are important quinacridone pigments in the present pigment compositions.

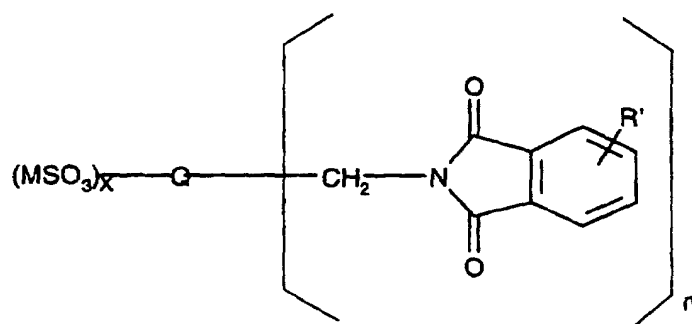
**[0014]** 1,4-diketo-3,6-diphenylpyrrolo[3,4-c]pyrrole, 1,4-diketo-3,6-bis(4-methylphenyl)pyrrolo[3,4-c]pyrrole, 1,4-diketo-3,6-bis(tert-butylphenyl)pyrrolo[3,4-c]pyrrole, 1,4-diketo-3,6-bis(4-chlorophenyl)pyrrolo[3,4-c]pyrrole, 1,4-diketo-3,6-bis(4-biphenyl)pyrrolo[3,4-c]pyrrole, 1,4-diketo-3,6-bis(3- or 4-cyanophenyl)pyrrolo[3,4-c]pyrrole, 1,4-diketo-3,6-bis(3,4-dichlorophenyl)pyrrolo[3,4-c]pyrrole, and solid solutions thereof, are important 1,4-diketopyrrolopyrrole pigments present in the inventive pigment compositions. The 1,4-diketopyrrolopyrrole pigments are also commonly named as 3,6-diaryl-1,4-diketopyrrolo[3,4-c]pyrroles or 1,4-diketo-3,6-diaryl-2,5-dihydropyrrolo[4,3-c]pyrroles.

**[0015]** In general, the pigment compositions contain up to about 15 percent by weight of the mixture of quinacridone

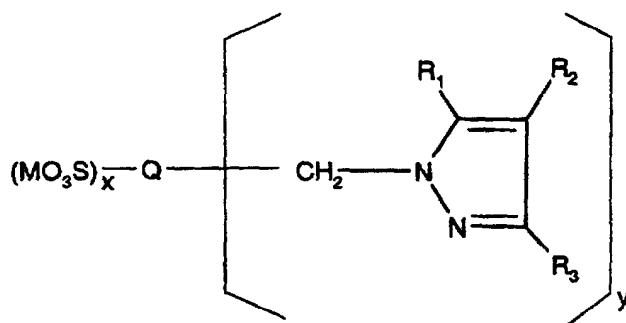
derivatives, based on the weight of the pigment composition. Preferably, the pigment compositions contain from 0.1 to 12 percent by weight of the first quinacridone derivative and from 0.1 to 12 percent by weight of the second quinacridone derivative for a total of up to 15 percent by weight of the mixture of quinacridone derivatives, all percentages being based on the weight of the pigment composition. Most preferably, the pigment composition contains from 4 to 10 percent by weight of the mixture of quinacridone derivatives and from 2 to 8 percent of the first quinacridone derivative and from 2 to 8 percent of the second quinacridone derivative, especially approximately equal parts by weight of the first and second quinacridone derivatives.

[0016] The inventive pigment compositions are advantageously used to pigment coating compositions, especially paints. Thus, the present invention further relates to a process for preparing a coating composition which comprises incorporating an effective pigmenting amount of the pigment composition of claim 1 into the coating composition by mixing the pigment composition with the coating composition or by mixing components of the pigment composition with the coating composition. Accordingly, the inventive pigment composition is also prepared *in situ*.

[0017] The present invention also relates to a coating composition which comprises an effective pigmenting amount of a pigment and a mixture of quinacridone derivatives, which mixture of quinacridone derivatives consists essentially of a first quinacridone derivative and a second quinacridone derivative, wherein the first quinacridone derivative is a phthalimidomethylquinacridone of the formula



or a *o*-carboxybenzamidomethylquinacridone partial hydrolysis product thereof, and the second quinacridone derivative is a pyrazolymethylquinacridone of the formula



in which formulae

Q is a quinacridone radical,

R' is hydrogen, halogen, or C1-C4alkyl,

R1, R2, and R3 are independently, hydrogen, halogen, unsubstituted C1-C18alkyl, C1-C18alkyl which is substituted by one or more halogen or C1-C6alkoxy groups, unsubstituted C6-C10 aryl, C6-C10 aryl which is substituted by one or more C1-C18alkyl, halogen, nitro or C1-C6alkoxy groups, or R1 and R2 together with the carbons of the pyrazole ring form part of a fused alicyclic, aromatic or heterocyclic ring,

M is hydrogen, a quaternary ammonium cation, or a metal cation,

n is 1, 2 or 3,

x is a number from 0 to 2, and  
y is 1, 2, 3 or 4.

[0018] All of the preferences discussed above with regard to the pigment compositions also apply to the inventive coating compositions.

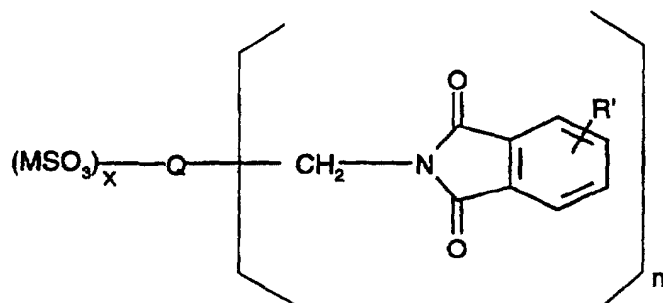
[0019] Especially useful coating compositions are those wherein the pigment is a quinacridone pigment, such as quinacridone, 2,9-dichloroquinacridone, 4,11-dichloroquinacridone, 2,9-dimethylquinacridone, 4,11-dimethylquinacridone, or 2,9-difluoroquinacridone, or a diketopyrrolopyrrole, such as 1,4-diketo-3,6-diphenylpyrrolo[3,4-c]pyrrole, 1,4-diketo-3,6-bis(4-methylphenyl)pyrrolo[3,4-c]pyrrole, 1,4-diketo-3,6-bis(tert-butylphenyl)pyrrolo[3,4-c]pyrrole, 1,4-diketo-3,6-bis(4-chlorophenyl)pyrrolo[3,4-c]pyrrole, 1,4-diketo-3,6-bis(4-biphenyl)pyrrolo[3,4-c]pyrrole, 1,4-diketo-3,6-bis(3- or 4-cyanophenyl)pyrrolo[3,4-c]pyrrole, or 1,4-diketo-3,6-bis(3,4-dichlorophenyl)pyrrolo[3,4-c]pyrrole, or a solid solution thereof.

[0020] Particularly useful coating compositions are those wherein R' is hydrogen, R2 is hydrogen and R1 and R3 are methyl.

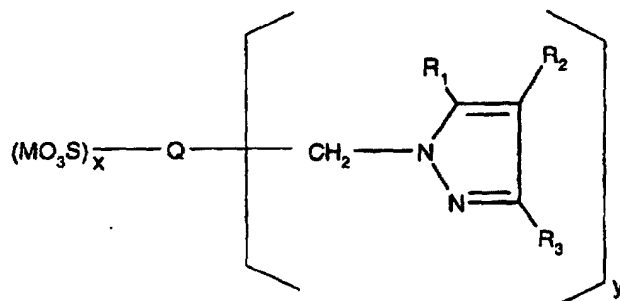
[0021] In a preferred embodiment, the coating composition is based on an alkyd/melamine, acrylic/melamine, acrylic/urethane resin or a thermosetting or thermoplastic acrylic resin.

[0022] Most preferably, the coating composition is a paint, especially an automotive paint.

[0023] The present invention further relates to a process for improving the rheology characteristics of a pigment dispersion, which comprises incorporating an effective viscosity-reducing amount of a mixture of quinacridone derivatives into the pigment dispersion, wherein the mixture of quinacridone derivatives consists essentially of a first quinacridone derivative and a second quinacridone derivative wherein the first quinacridone derivative is a phthalimidomethylquinacridone of the formula



or a o-carboxybenzamidomethylquinacridone partial hydrolysis product thereof, and the second quinacridone derivative is a pyrazolymethylquinacridone of the formula



in which formulae

Q is a quinacridone radical,

R' is hydrogen, halogen, or C1-C4alkyl,

R1, R2, and R3 are independently, hydrogen, halogen, unsubstituted C1-C18alkyl, C1-C18alkyl which is substi-

tuted by one or more halogen or C1-C6alkoxy groups, unsubstituted C6-C10 aryl, C6-C10 aryl which is substituted by one or more C1-C18alkyl, halogen, nitro or C1-C6alkoxy groups, or R1 and R2 together with the carbons of the pyrazole ring form part of a fused alicyclic, aromatic or heterocyclic ring,

M is hydrogen, a quaternary ammonium cation, or a metal cation,

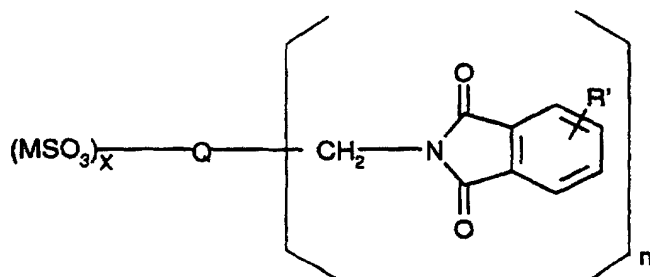
n is 1, 2, 3 or 4,

x is a number from 0 to 2, and

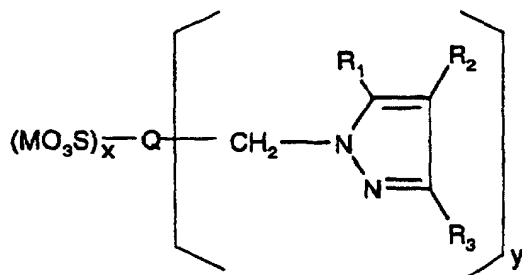
y is 1, 2, 3 or 4.

**[0024]** An unexpected advantage of the present coating compositions is that the saturation of coatings prepared from such coating compositions is enhanced. Saturation is readily measured according to the CIE LAB system as the A component. In general, the present coating compositions yield coatings having a higher value for the saturation component, A, in the CIE LAB measurement system. Preferably, the color of coatings having improved saturation is violet, magenta, blue-shade red, yellow-shade red or orange.

**[0025]** Thus, the present invention further relates to a process for enhancing the saturation of a coating, which comprises incorporating an effective saturation-enhancing amount of a mixture of quinacridone derivatives into the coating, wherein the mixture of quinacridone derivatives consists essentially of a first quinacridone derivative and a second quinacridone derivative wherein the first quinacridone derivative is a phthalimidomethylquinacridone of the formula



or a o-carboxybenzamidomethylquinacridone partial hydrolysis product thereof, and the second quinacridone derivative is a pyrazolylmethylquinacridone of the formula



in which formulae

Q is a quinacridone radical,

R' is hydrogen, halogen, or C1-C4alkyl,

R1, R2, and R3 are independently, hydrogen, halogen, unsubstituted C1-C18alkyl, C1-C18alkyl which is substituted by one or more halogen or C1-C6alkoxy groups, unsubstituted C6-C10 aryl, C6-C10 aryl which is substituted by one or more C1-C18alkyl, halogen, nitro or C1-C6alkoxy groups, or R1 and R2 together with the carbons of the pyrazole ring form part of an alicyclic, aromatic or heterocyclic ring,

M is hydrogen, a quaternary ammonium cation, or a metal cation,

n is 1, 2, 3 or 4,  
 x is a number from 0 to 2, and  
 y is 1, 2, 3 or 4.

**[0026]** The following examples further illustrate, but do not limit, the scope of the invention. All parts are parts by weight unless otherwise identified.

**[0027]** Example 1: 4.0 grams of 1,4-diketo-3,6-bis(4-chlorophenyl)pyrrolopyrrole, 6.0 grams of 2,9-dichloroquinacridone, 1 gram of dimethyl glutarate, 0.5 grams of surfactant and 40.0 grams of  $\text{Al}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 15\text{-}18 \text{ H}_2\text{O}$  are added to a 1 liter ball mill containing steel balls and nails as grinding media. After the mill is rolled for 24 hours, the contents are discharged and separated from the milling media. The resulting mill powder is stirred with 2% aqueous sulfuric acid for two hours at 90°C. The resulting slurry is filtered and washed with hot water until neutral and free of salts.

**[0028]** Example 2: 92 parts of the presscake prepared according to Example 1 is wet blended with 4 parts of pyrazolymethylquinacridone and 4 parts of quinacridone sulfonic acid and then dried. 16.5 grams of the resulting blend is combined with 41.2 grams of acrylourethane resin, 0.9 grams of dispersant resin and 98.3 grams of thinner. The resulting blend is milled for 64 hours using 980 grams of grinding media to yield a pigment base containing 10% pigment and 30% solids at a pigment to binder ratio of 0.5.

**[0029]** Example 3: 93 parts of the presscake prepared according to Example 1 is wet blended with 4 parts of pyrazolymethylquinacridone and 3 parts of phthalimidomethylquinacridone and dried. 16.5 grams of the resulting blend is combined with 41.2 grams of acrylourethane resin, 0.9 grams of dispersant resin and 98.3 grams of thinner. The resulting blend is milled for 64 hours using 980 grams of grinding media to yield a pigment base containing 10% pigment and 30% solids at a pigment to binder ratio of 0.5.

**[0030]** Example 4: The viscosity of the pigment bases prepared according to Examples 2 and 3 are determined at room temperature using a Brookfield DV-11 apparatus. The rheology profiles of the pigment bases are summarized in the following table.

Pigment Base	10rpm	20rpm	50rpm
Example 2	480	410	328
Example 3	360	310	260

#### Example 5: - Paint Evaluations

##### Aluminum Base

**[0031]** An aluminum base is prepared by mixing 405 grams of aluminum paste with 315 grams of acrylic dispersion resin and 180 grams of acrylic resin until lump free.

##### Metallic Clear Solution

**[0032]** 1353 grams of a non-aqueous dispersion resin, 786.2 grams of a melamine resin, 144.6 grams of xylene, 65.6 grams of a UV screener solution and 471 grams of acrylourethane resin are added to a container in the order mentioned and mixed thoroughly for 15 minutes. 89.0 grams of premixed catalyst and 90.0 grams of methanol are slowly added to yield the metallic clear solution.

##### Metallic Paint Formulation

**[0033]** A basecoat paint containing 7.1% pigment and 54.4% solids with a pigment to binder ratio of 0.15 is prepared by mixing 46.8 grams of pigment base, 4.2 grams of aluminum base, 4.4 grams of nonaqueous dispersion resin and 44.6 grams of metallic clear solution.

##### Mica Base

**[0034]** A mica base is prepared by mixing 251.1 grams of Russet Mica with 315 grams of acrylic resin and 180 grams of dispersion resin until lump free.

## Mica Paint Formulation

[0035] A basecoat paint is prepared by mixing 122.4 grams of pigment base, 70.2 grams of mica base, 20.8 grams of nonaqueous dispersion resin, 30.6 grams of melamine resin, 2.6 grams of UV screener and 3.5 grams of catalyst on a paint shaker for 5 minutes. The final paint is prepared by diluting with xylene to a spray viscosity of 23 seconds in a #2 Fischer cup.

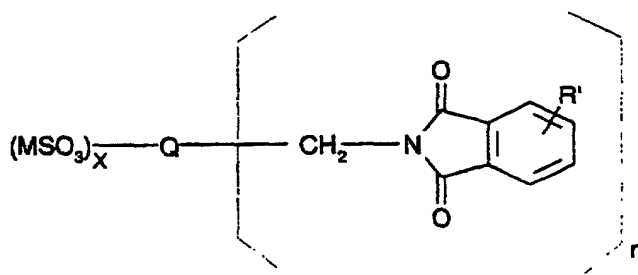
[0036] Aluminum panels treated with gray primer are sprayed with two coats of basecoat paint, spaced by a 90 second flash at room temperature, to a thickness of 15-20 microns on a dry film basis. After a flash of 3 minutes, the acrylic topcoat is applied by spraying two coats to a film thickness of 37-50 microns on a dry film basis. The panels are dried for 10 minutes at room temperature and baked at 120°C for 30 minutes.

[0037] The following table compares the color saturation of coatings prepared from the pigment base of Examples 2 and 3.

sample	Delta A	
	80/20 aluminum	50/50 mica
MONASTRAL BRILLIANT RED RT-380-D	control	control
Example 2	0.16	0.13
Example 3	0.30	1.49

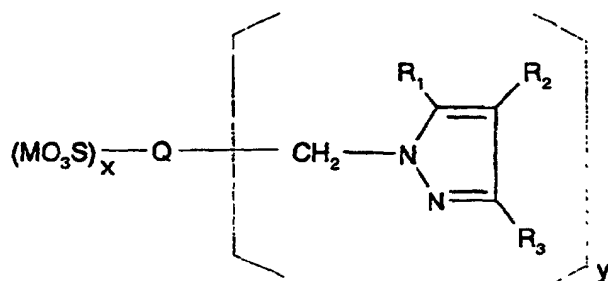
## Claims

1. A pigment composition which comprises a pigment selected from the group of phthalocyanine, indanthrone, isoindolone, isoindoline, flavanthrone, pyranthrone, anthraquinone, thioindigo, perylene, 1,4-diketopyrrolopyrrole or quinacridone pigment, a first quinacridone derivative and a second quinacridone derivative wherein the first quinacridone derivative is a phthalimidomethylquinacridone of the formula



or a o-carboxybenzamidomethylquinacridone partial hydrolysis product thereof, and the second quinacridone derivative is pyrazolylmethylquinacridone of the formula

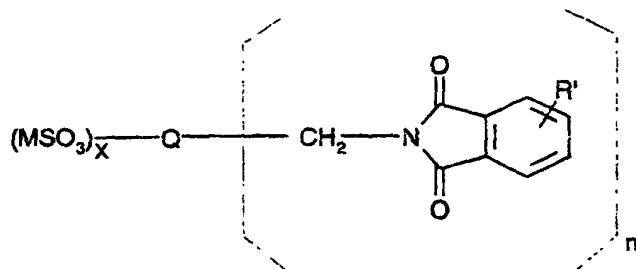




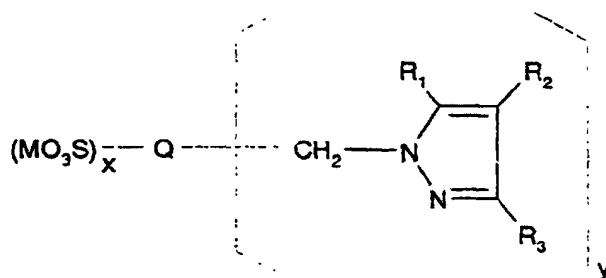
in which formulae

15 Q is a quinacridone radical,  
 R' is hydrogen, halogen, or C1-C4alkyl,  
 R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, and R<sub>3</sub> are independently, hydrogen, halogen, unsubstituted C1-C18alkyl,  
 C1-C18alkyl which is substituted by one or more halogen or C1-C6alkoxy groups, unsubstituted C6-C10 aryl,  
 C6-C10 aryl which is substituted by one or more C1-C18alkyl, halogen, nitro or C1-C6alkoxy groups, or R<sub>1</sub>  
 20 and R<sub>2</sub> together with the carbons of the pyrazole ring form part of a fused alicyclic, aromatic or heterocyclic ring,  
 M is hydrogen, a quaternary ammonium cation, or a metal cation,  
 n is 1, 2, 3 or 4,  
 x is a number from 0 to 2, and  
 y is 1, 2, 3 or 4.

- 25 2. A pigment composition of claim 1 wherein R' is hydrogen, chlorine or methyl.
3. A pigment composition of claim 1 wherein R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen and R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> are methyl.
- 30 4. A pigment composition of claim 3 wherein R' is hydrogen, chlorine or methyl.
5. A pigment composition of claim 4 wherein R' is hydrogen.
6. A pigment composition of claim 1 wherein the pigment is a quinacridone, a 1,4-diketo-3,6-diarylpyrrolopyrrole or  
 35 a solid solution thereof.
7. A pigment composition of claim 1 which comprises up to 15 percent by weight of the mixture of quinacridone derivatives, based on the weight of the pigment.
- 40 8. A pigment composition of claim 7 which comprises from 0.1 to 12 percent by weight of the first quinacridone derivative and from 0.1 to 12 percent by weight of the second quinacridone derivative based on the weight of the pigment composition.
9. A process for preparing a coating composition which comprises incorporating an effective pigmenting amount of  
 45 the pigment composition of claim 1 into the coating composition by mixing the pigment composition with the coating composition or by mixing components of the pigment composition with the coating composition.
10. A process for improving the rheology characteristics of a pigment dispersion, which comprises incorporating an  
 50 effective viscosity-reducing amount of a mixture of quinacridone derivatives into the pigment dispersion, said pigment dispersion comprising a pigment selected from the group of phthalocyanine, indanthrone, isoindolone, isoindoline, flavanthrone, pyranthrone, anthraquinone, thioindigo, perylene, 1,4-diketopyrrolopyrrole or quinacridone pigment, wherein the mixture of quinacridone derivatives consists essentially of a first quinacridone derivative and a second quinacridone derivative wherein the first quinacridone derivative is of the formula



or a o-carboxybenzamidomethylquinacridone partial hydrolysis product thereof,  
and the second quinacridone derivative is of the formula



in which formulae

Q is a quinacridone radical,

R' is hydrogen, halogen, or C1-C4alkyl,

R1, R2, and R3 are independently, hydrogen, halogen, unsubstituted C1-C18alkyl, C1-C18alkyl which is substituted by one or more halogen or C1-C6alkoxy groups, unsubstituted C6-C10 aryl, C6-C10 aryl which is substituted by one or more C1-C18alkyl, halogen, nitro or C1-C6alkoxy groups, or R1 and R2 together with the carbons of the pyrazole ring form part of an alicyclic, aromatic or heterocyclic ring,

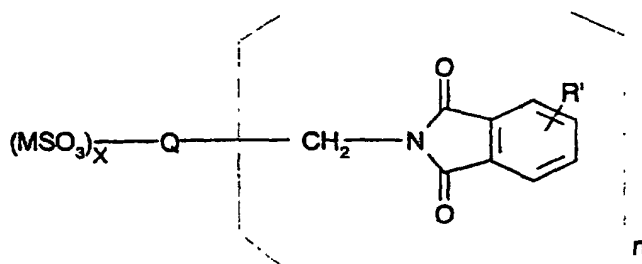
M is hydrogen, a quaternary ammonium cation, or a metal cation,

n is 1, 2, 3 or 4,

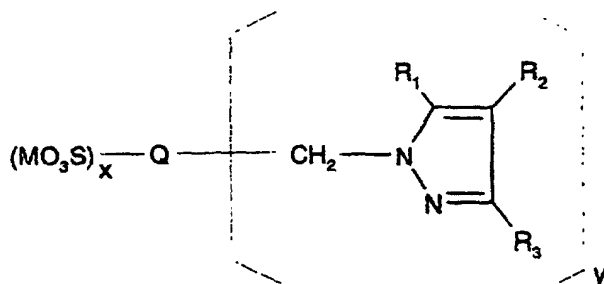
x is a number from 0 to 2, and

y is 1, 2, 3 or 4.

11. A process for enhancing the saturation of a coating, which comprises incorporating an effective saturation-enhancing amount of a mixture of quinacridone derivatives into the coating, wherein the mixture of quinacridone derivatives consists essentially of a first quinacridone derivative and a second quinacridone derivative wherein the first quinacridone derivative is of the formula



or a o-carboxybenzamidomethylquinacridone partial hydrolysis product thereof,  
and the second quinacridone derivative is of the formula



in which formulae

Q is a quinacridone radical,

R' is hydrogen, halogen, or C1-C4alkyl,

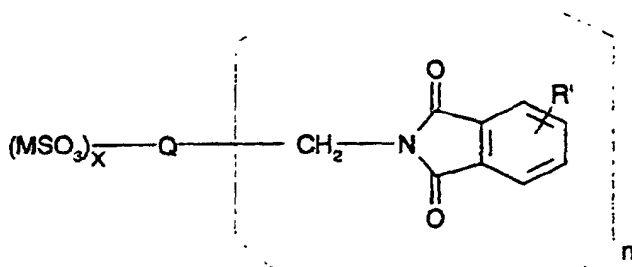
R1, R2, and R3 are independently, hydrogen, halogen, unsubstituted C1-C18alkyl, C1-C18alkyl which is substituted by one or more halogen or C1-C6alkoxy groups, unsubstituted C6-C10 aryl, C6-C10 aryl which is substituted by one or more C1-C18alkyl, halogen, nitro or C1-C6alkoxy groups, or R1 and R2 together with the carbons of the pyrazole ring form part of an alicyclic, aromatic or heterocyclic ring, M is hydrogen, a quaternary ammonium cation, or a metal cation,

n is 1, 2, 3 or 4,

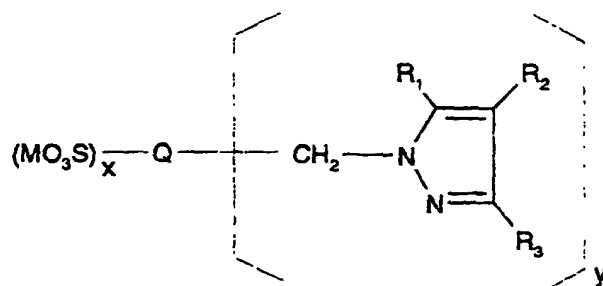
x is a number from 0 to 2, and

y is 1, 2, 3 or 4.

12. A coating composition which comprises an effective pigmenting amount of a pigment selected from the group of phthalocyanine, indanthrone, isoindolone, isoindoline, flavanthrone, pyranthrone, anthraquinone, thioindigo, perylene, 1,4-diketopyrrolopyrrole or quinacridone pigment, and a mixture of quinacridone derivatives, which mixture of quinacridone derivatives consists essentially of a first quinacridone derivative and a second quinacridone derivative, wherein the first quinacridone derivative is of the formula



or a o-carboxybenzamidomethylquinacridone partial hydrolysis product thereof,  
and the second quinacridone derivative is of the formula



in which formulae

Q is a quinacridone radical,

R' is hydrogen, halogen, or C1-C4alkyl,

R1, R2, and R3 are independently, hydrogen, halogen, unsubstituted C1-C18alkyl, C1-C18alkyl which is substituted by one or more halogen or C1-C6alkoxy groups, unsubstituted C6-C10 aryl, C6-C10 aryl which is substituted by one or more C1-C18alkyl, halogen, nitro or C1-C6alkoxy groups, or R1 and R2 together with the carbons of the pyrazole ring form part of an alicyclic, aromatic or heterocyclic ring,

M is hydrogen, a quaternary ammonium cation, or a metal cation,

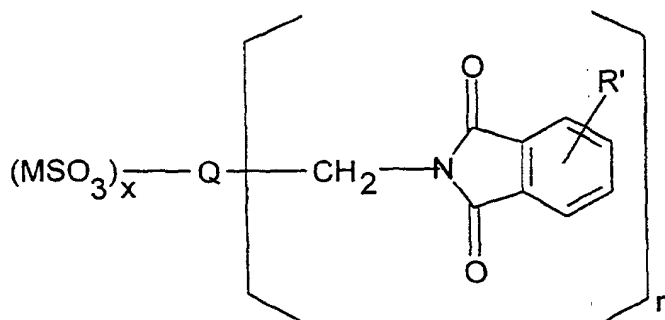
n is 1, 2 or 3,

x is a number from 0 to 2, and

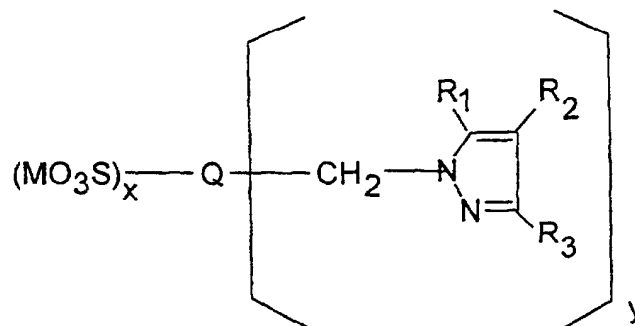
y is 1, 2, 3 or 4.

#### Patentansprüche

1. Pigmentzusammensetzung, die ein Pigment, ausgewählt aus der Gruppe von Phthalocyanin-, Indanthron-, Isoindolon-, Isoindolin-, Flavanthron-, Pyranthron-, Anthrachinon-, Thioindigo-, Perylen-, 1,4-Diketopyrrolopyrrol- oder Chinacridonpigment, ein erstes Chinacridonderivat und ein zweites Chinacridonderivat umfasst, wobei das erste Chinacridonderivat ein Phthalimidomethylchinacridon der Formel



oder ein o-Carboxybenzamidomethylchinacridon-Teilhydrolyseprodukt davon darstellt, und das zweite Chinacridonderivat Pyrazolymethylchinacridon der Formel



darstellt, wobei in den Formeln

$Q$  einen Chinacridonrest darstellt,

$R'$  Wasserstoff, Halogen oder  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -Alkyl darstellt,

$R_1$ ,  $R_2$  und  $R_3$  unabhängig voneinander Wasserstoff, Halogen, unsubstituiertes  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ -Alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ -Alkyl, das mit einem oder mehreren Halogen- oder  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -Alkoxygruppen substituiert ist, unsubstituiertes  $C_6$ - $C_{10}$ -Aryl,  $C_6$ - $C_{10}$ -Aryl, das mit einem oder mehreren  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ -Alkyl-, Halogen-, Nitro- oder  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -Alkoxygruppen substituiert ist, darstellen, oder  $R_1$  und  $R_2$  zusammen mit den Kohlenstoffatomen des Pyrazolrings Teil eines kondensierten alicyclischen, aromatischen oder heterocyclischen Rings bilden,

$M$  Wasserstoff, ein quaternäres Ammoniumkation oder ein Metallkation darstellt,

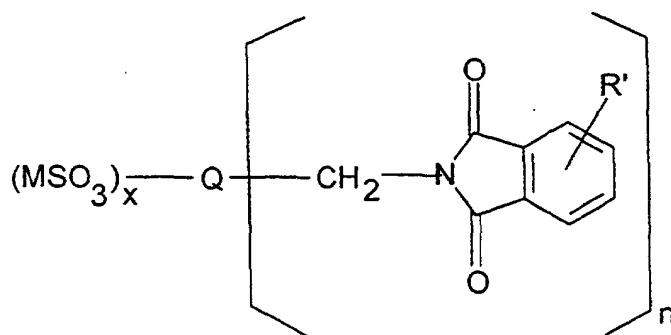
$n$  1, 2, 3 oder 4 ist,

$x$  eine Zahl von 0 bis 2 ist, und

$y$  1, 2, 3 oder 4 ist.

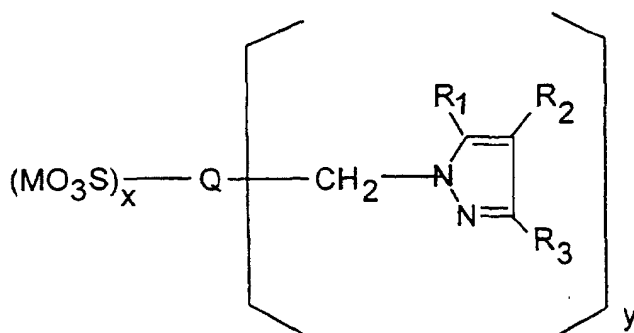
2. Pigmentzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, worin  $R'$  Wasserstoff, Chlor oder Methyl darstellt.
3. Pigmentzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, worin  $R_2$  Wasserstoff darstellt und  $R_1$  und  $R_3$  Methyl darstellen.
4. Pigmentzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 3, worin  $R'$  Wasserstoff, Chlor oder Methyl darstellt.
5. Pigmentzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 4, worin  $R'$  Wasserstoff darstellt.
6. Pigmentzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, worin das Pigment ein Chinacridon, ein 1,4-Diketo-3,6-diarylpyrrolopyrrol oder eine feste Lösung davon ist.
7. Pigmentzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, die bis zu 15 Gewichtsprozent des Gemisches von Chinacridonderivaten, bezogen auf das Gewicht des Pigments, umfasst.
8. Pigmentzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 7, die 0,1 bis 12 Gewichtsprozent des ersten Chinacridonderivats und 0,1 bis 12 Gewichtsprozent des zweiten Chinacridonderivats, bezogen auf das Gewicht der Pigmentzusammensetzung, umfasst.
9. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Beschichtungszusammensetzung, das Einarbeiten einer wirksam pigmentierenden Menge der Pigmentzusammensetzung von Anspruch 1 in die Beschichtungszusammensetzung durch Vermischen der Pigmentzusammensetzung mit der Beschichtungszusammensetzung oder durch Vermischen der Komponenten der Pigmentzusammensetzung mit der Beschichtungszusammensetzung umfasst.
10. Verfahren zur Verbesserung der Rheologieigenschaften einer Pigmentdispersion, das Einarbeiten einer die Viskosität wirksam vermindern Menge eines Gemisches von Chinacridonderivaten in die Pigmentdispersion umfasst, wobei die Pigmentdispersion ein Pigment, ausgewählt aus der Gruppe von Phthalocyanin-, Indanthron-, Isoindolon-, Isoindolin-, Flavanthron-, Pyranthron-, Anthrachinon-, Thioindigo-, Perylen-, 1,4-Diketo-pyrrolopyrrol- oder Chinacridonpigment, umfasst, wobei das Gemisch von Chinacridonderivaten im Wesentlichen aus einem ersten Chinacridonderivat und einem zweiten Chinacridonderivat besteht, wobei das erste Chinacridonderivat die

Formel



aufweist

oder ein o-Carboxybenzamidomethylchinacridon-Teilhydrolyseprodukt davon darstellt, und das zweite Chinacridonderivat die Formel



aufweist,

wobei in den Formeln

Q einen Chinacridonrest darstellt,

R' Wasserstoff, Halogen oder C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-Alkyl darstellt,

R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> und R<sub>3</sub> unabhängig voneinander Wasserstoff, Halogen, unsubstituiertes C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>-Alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>-Alkyl, das mit einem oder mehreren Halogen- oder C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-Alkoxygruppen substituiert ist, unsubstituiertes C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-Aryl, C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-Aryl, das mit einem oder mehreren C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>-Alkyl-, Halogen-, Nitro- oder C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-Alkoxygruppen substituiert ist, darstellen, oder R<sub>1</sub> und R<sub>2</sub> zusammen mit den Kohlenstoffatomen des Pyrazolrings Teil eines alicyclischen, aromatischen oder heterocyclischen Rings bilden,

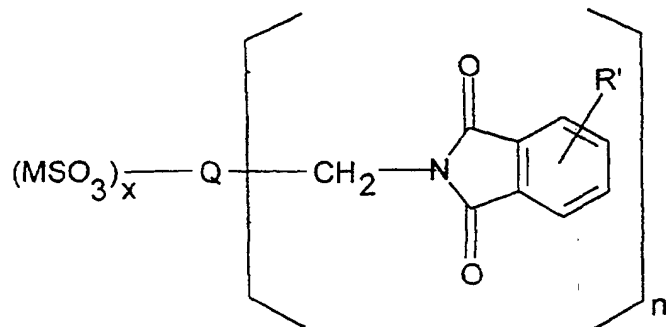
M Wasserstoff, ein quaternäres Ammoniumkation oder ein Metallkation darstellt,

n 1, 2, 3 oder 4 ist,

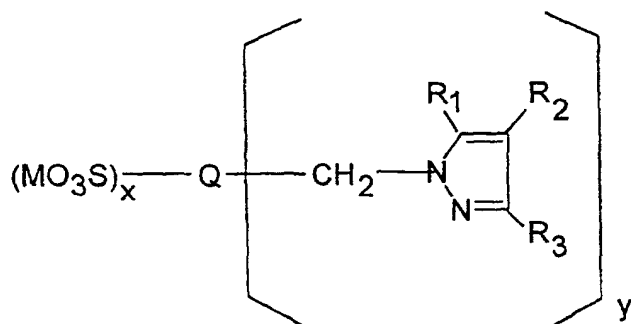
x eine Zahl von 0 bis 2 ist, und

y 1, 2, 3 oder 4 ist.

11. Verfahren zur Erhöhung der Sättigung einer Beschichtung, das Einarbeiten einer die Sättigung wirksam erhöhen-  
den Menge eines Gemisches von Chinacridonderivaten in die Beschichtung umfasst, wobei das Gemisch von  
Chinacridonderivaten im Wesentlichen aus einem ersten Chinacridonderivat und einem zweiten Chinacridonde-  
rivat besteht, wobei das erste Chinacridonderivat die Formel



aufweist oder ein o-Carboxybenzamidomethylchinacridon-Teilhydrolyseprodukt davon darstellt und das zweite Chinacridonderivat die Formel



aufweist  
wobei in den Formeln

Q einen Chinacridonrest darstellt,

R' Wasserstoff, Halogen oder C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-Alkyl darstellt,

R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> und R<sub>3</sub> unabhängig voneinander Wasserstoff, Halogen, unsubstituiertes C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>-Alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>-Alkyl, das mit einem oder mehreren Halogen- oder C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-Alkoxygruppen substituiert ist, unsubstituiertes C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-Aryl, C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-Aryl, das mit einem oder mehreren C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>-Alkyl-, Halogen-, Nitro- oder C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-Alkoxygruppen substituiert ist, darstellen, oder R<sub>1</sub> und R<sub>2</sub> zusammen mit den Kohlenstoffatomen des Pyrazolrings Teil eines alicyclischen, aromatischen oder heterocyclischen Rings bilden,

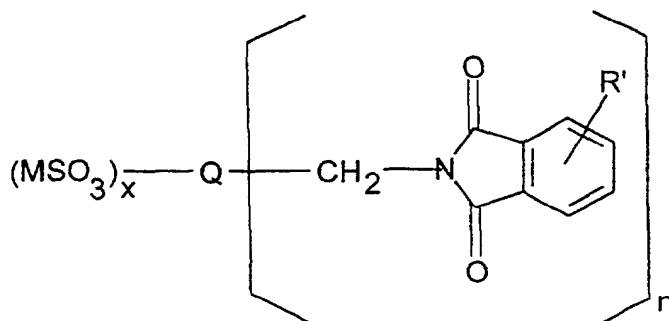
M Wasserstoff, ein quaternäres Ammoniumkation oder ein Metallkation darstellt,

n 1, 2, 3 oder 4 ist,

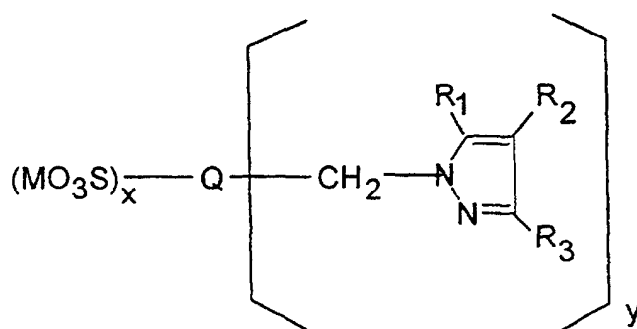
x eine Zahl von 0 bis 2 ist, und

y 1, 2, 3 oder 4 ist.

12. Beschichtungszusammensetzung, umfassend eine wirksam pigmentierende Menge eines Pigments, ausgewählt aus der Gruppe von Phthalocyanin-, Indanthron-, Isoindolon-, Isoindolin-, Flavanthron-, Pyranthron-, Anthrachinon-, Thioindigo-, Perylen-, 1,4-Diketopyrrolopyrrol- oder Chinacridonpigment und eines Gemisches von Chinacridonderivaten, wobei das Gemisch von Chinacridonderivaten im Wesentlichen aus einem ersten Chinacridonderivat und einem zweiten Chinacridonderivat besteht, wobei das erste Chinacridonderivat die Formel



aufweist oder ein o-Carboxybenzamidomethylchinacridon-Teilhydrolyseprodukt davon darstellt, und das zweite Chinacridonderivat die Formel



aufweist,  
wobei in den Formeln

Q einen Chinacridonrest darstellt,

R' Wasserstoff, Halogen oder C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-Alkyl darstellt,

R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> und R<sub>3</sub> unabhängig voneinander Wasserstoff, Halogen, unsubstituiertes C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>-Alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>-Alkyl, das mit einem oder mehreren Halogen- oder C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-Alkoxygruppen substituiert ist, unsubstituiertes C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-Aryl, C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-Aryl, das mit einem oder mehreren C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>-Alkyl-, Halogen-, Nitro- oder C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-Alkoxygruppen substituiert ist, darstellen, oder R<sub>1</sub> und R<sub>2</sub> zusammen mit den Kohlenstoffatomen des Pyrazolrings Teil eines alicyclischen, aromatischen oder heterocyclischen Rings bilden,

M Wasserstoff, ein quaternäres Ammoniumkation oder ein Metallkation darstellt,

n 1, 2 oder 3 ist,

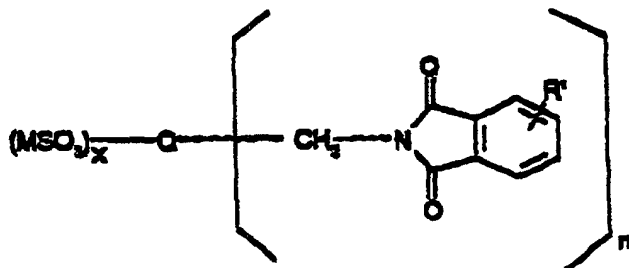
x eine Zahl von 0 bis 2 ist, und

y 1, 2, 3 oder 4 ist.

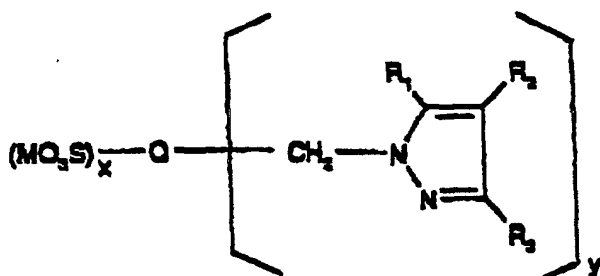
## Revendications

- Composition de pigment qui comprend un pigment choisi dans le groupe formé par la phtalocyanine, l'indanthrone, l'isoindolone, l'isoindoline, la flavanthrone, la pyranthrone, l'anthraquinone, le thioindigo, le pérylène, la 1,4-dicétopyrrolopyrrole ou un pigment de quinacridone, un premier dérivé de quinacridone et un deuxième dérivé de quinacridone, dans lequel le premier dérivé de quinacridone est une phtalimidométhylquinacridone de formule:





ou un de ses produits d'hydrolyse partielle 0-carboxybenzamidométhylquinacridone, et le deuxième dérivé de quinacridone est la pyrazolyméthylquinacridone de formule:



formules dans lesquelles:

Q est un radical de quinacridone;

R' est un atome d'hydrogène, d'halogène ou un groupe alkyle en C<sub>1</sub> à C<sub>4</sub>;

R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> et R<sub>3</sub> représentent, indépendamment les uns des autres, un atome d'hydrogène, d'halogène, un groupe alkyle en C<sub>1</sub> à C<sub>18</sub> non substitué, un groupe alkyle en C<sub>1</sub> à C<sub>18</sub> qui est substitué par un ou plusieurs atomes d'halogène ou groupes alcoxy en C<sub>1</sub> à C<sub>6</sub>, un groupe aryle en C<sub>6</sub> à C<sub>10</sub> non substitué, un groupe aryle en C<sub>6</sub> à C<sub>10</sub> qui est substitué par un ou plusieurs groupes alkyle en C<sub>1</sub> à C<sub>18</sub>, halogéno, nitro ou alcoxy en C<sub>1</sub> à C<sub>6</sub>, ou R<sub>1</sub> et R<sub>2</sub> conjointement avec les atomes de carbone du cycle pyrazole forment une partie d'un cycle alicyclique, aromatique ou hétérocyclique condensé;

M est un atome d'hydrogène, un cation ammonium quaternaire ou un cation métallique;

n vaut 1, 2, 3 ou 4;

x est un nombre compris entre 0 et 2;

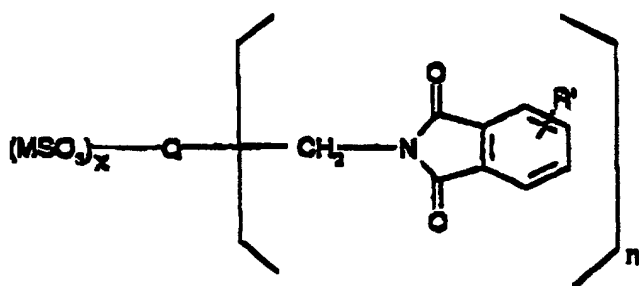
y vaut 1, 2, 3 ou 4.

2. Composition de pigment selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle R' est un atome d'hydrogène, de chlore ou de méthyle.
3. Composition de pigment selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle R<sub>2</sub> est un atome d'hydrogène et R<sub>1</sub> et R<sub>3</sub> sont des groupes méthyle.
4. Composition de pigment selon la revendication 3, dans laquelle R' est un atome d'hydrogène, de chlore ou un groupe méthyle.
5. Composition de pigment selon la revendication 4, dans laquelle R' est un atome d'hydrogène.
6. Composition de pigment selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle le pigment est une quinacridone, une 1,4-dicéto-3,6-diarylpyrrolopyrrole ou une solution solide de celles-ci.
7. Composition de pigment selon la revendication 1, qui comprend jusqu'à 15 pourcent en poids du mélange des dérivés de quinacridone, par rapport au poids du pigment.

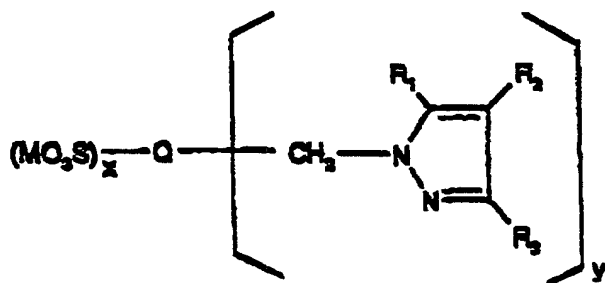
8. Composition de pigment selon la revendication 7, qui comprend de 0,1 à 12 pourcent en poids d'un premier dérivé de quinacridone et de 0,1 à 12 pourcent en poids du deuxième dérivé de quinacridone par rapport au poids de la composition de pigment.

9. Procédé pour préparer une composition de revêtement qui consiste à incorporer une quantité pigmentant efficacement de la composition de pigment selon la revendication 1 dans la composition de revêtement en mélangeant la composition de pigment avec la composition de revêtement ou en mélangeant des composants de la composition de pigment avec la composition de revêtement.

10. Procédé pour améliorer les caractéristiques de rhéologique d'une dispersion de pigment, qui consiste à incorporer une quantité, réduisant efficacement la viscosité, d'un mélange de dérivés de quinacridone dans la dispersion de pigment, ladite dispersion de pigment comprenant un pigment choisi dans le groupe formé par la phtalocyanine, l'indanthrone, l'isoindolone, l'isoindoline, la flavanthrone, la pyranthrone, l'antraquinone, le thioindigo, le pérylène, la 1,4-dicétopyrrolopyrrole ou un pigment de quinacridone, dans lequel le mélange des dérivés de quinacridone se compose essentiellement d'un premier dérivé de quinacridone et d'un deuxième dérivé de quinacridone dans lequel le premier dérivé de quinacridone est de formule:



ou un de ses produits d'hydrolyse partielle 0-carboxylbenzamidométhylquinacridone, et le deuxième dérivé de quinacridone est de formule:



formules dans lesquelles:

Q est un radical de quinacridone;

R' est un atome d'hydrogène, d'halogène ou un groupe alkyle en C<sub>1</sub> à C<sub>4</sub>;

R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> et R<sub>3</sub> représentent, indépendamment les uns des autres, un atome d'hydrogène, un atome d'halogène, un groupe alkyle en C<sub>1</sub> à C<sub>18</sub> non substitué, un groupe alkyle en C<sub>1</sub> à C<sub>18</sub> qui est substitué par un ou plusieurs atomes d'halogène ou groupes alcoxy en C<sub>1</sub> à C<sub>6</sub>, un groupe aryle en C<sub>6</sub> à C<sub>10</sub> non substitué, un groupe aryle en C<sub>6</sub> à C<sub>10</sub> qui est substitué par un ou plusieurs groupes alkyle en C<sub>1</sub> à C<sub>18</sub>, halogéno, nitro ou alcoxy en C<sub>1</sub> à C<sub>6</sub>, ou R<sub>1</sub> et R<sub>2</sub> conjointement avec les atomes de carbone du cycle pyrazole forment une partie d'un cycle alicyclique, aromatique ou hétérocyclique;

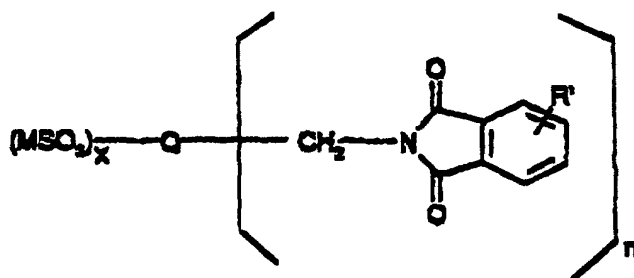
M est un atome d'hydrogène, un cation ammonium quaternaire ou un cation métallique;

n vaut 1, 2, 3 ou 4;

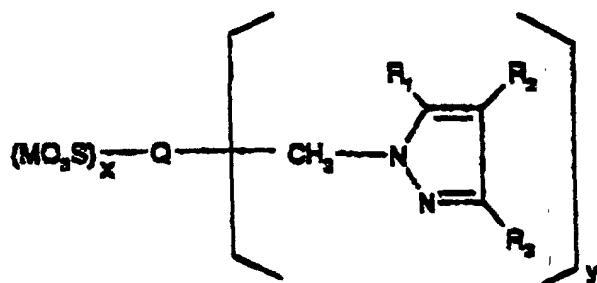
x est un nombre compris entre 0 et 2; et

y vaut 1, 2, 3 ou 4.

11. Procédé pour favoriser la saturation d'un revêtement, qui consiste à incorporer une quantité, favorisant efficacement la saturation, d'un mélange de dérivés de quinacridone dans le revêtement, dans lequel le mélange de dérivés de quinacridone se compose essentiellement d'un premier dérivé de quinacridone et d'un deuxième dérivé de quinacridone dans lequel le premier dérivé de quinacridone est de formule



ou un de ses produits d'hydrolyse partielle 0-carboxybenzamidométhylquinacridone, et le deuxième dérivé de quinacridone est de formule:



formules dans lesquelles

Q est un radical de quinacridone;

R' est un atome d'hydrogène, d'halogène ou un groupe alkyle en C<sub>1</sub> à C<sub>4</sub>;

R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> et R<sub>3</sub> représentent, indépendamment les uns des autres, un atome d'hydrogène, d'halogène, un groupe alkyle en C<sub>1</sub> à C<sub>18</sub> non substitué, un groupe alkyle en C<sub>1</sub> à C<sub>18</sub> qui est substitué par un ou plusieurs atomes d'halogène ou groupes alcoxy en C<sub>1</sub> à C<sub>6</sub>, un groupe aryle en C<sub>6</sub> à C<sub>10</sub> non substitué, un groupe aryle en C<sub>6</sub> à C<sub>10</sub> qui est substitué par un ou plusieurs groupes alkyle en C<sub>1</sub> à C<sub>18</sub>, halogéno, nitro ou alcoxy en C<sub>1</sub> à C<sub>6</sub>, ou R<sub>1</sub> et R<sub>2</sub> conjointement avec les atomes de carbone du cycle pyrazole forment une partie d'un cycle alicyclique, aromatique ou hétérocyclique;

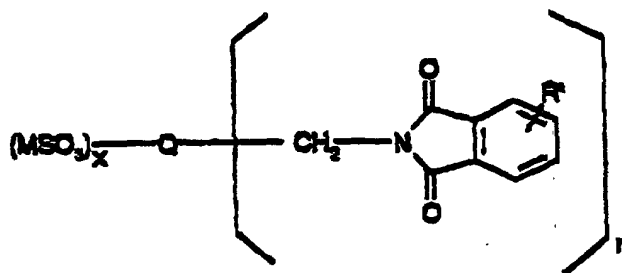
M est un atome d'hydrogène, un cation ammonium quaternaire ou un cation métallique;

n vaut 1, 2, 3 ou 4;

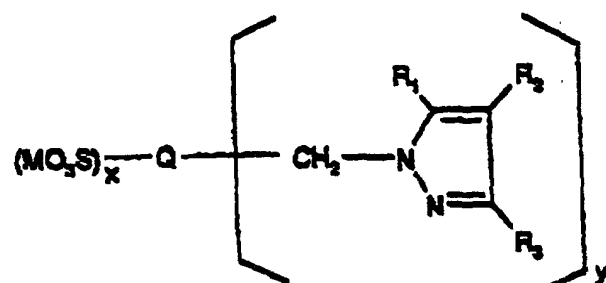
x est un nombre compris entre 0 et 2;

y vaut 1, 2, 3 ou 4.

12. Composition de revêtement qui comprend une quantité pigmentant efficacement d'un pigment choisi dans le groupe formé par la phtalocyanine, l'indanthrone, l'isoindolone, l'isoindoline, la flavanthrone, la pyranthrone, l'anthraquinone, le thioindigo, le pérylène, la 1,4-dicétopyrrolopyrrole ou un pigment de quinacridone, et un mélange de dérivés de quinacridone, mélange de dérivés de quinacridone qui se compose essentiellement d'un premier dérivé de quinacridone et d'un deuxième dérivé de quinacridone, dans lequel le premier dérivé de quinacridone est de formule:



ou un de ses produits d'hydrolyse partielle 0-carboxybenzamidométhylquinacridone,  
et le deuxième dérivé de quinacridone est de formule:



formules dans lesquelles

Q est un radical de quinacridone;

R' est un atome d'hydrogène, d'halogène ou un groupe alkyle en C<sub>1</sub> à C<sub>4</sub>;

R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> et R<sub>3</sub> représentent, indépendamment les uns des autres, un atome d'hydrogène, d'halogène, un groupe alkyle en C<sub>1</sub> à C<sub>18</sub> non substitué, un groupe alkyle en C<sub>1</sub> à C<sub>18</sub> qui est substitué par un ou plusieurs atomes d'halogène ou groupes alcoxy en C<sub>1</sub> à C<sub>6</sub>, un groupe aryle en C<sub>6</sub> à C<sub>10</sub> non substitué, un groupe aryle en C<sub>6</sub> à C<sub>10</sub> qui est substitué par un ou plusieurs groupes alkyle en C<sub>1</sub> à C<sub>18</sub>, halogéno, nitro ou alcoxy en C<sub>1</sub> à C<sub>6</sub>, ou R<sub>1</sub> et R<sub>2</sub> conjointement avec les atomes de carbone du cycle pyrazole forment une partie d'un cycle alicyclique, aromatique ou hétérocyclique;

M est un atome d'hydrogène, un cation ammonium quaternaire ou un cation métallique;

n vaut 1, 2, ou 3;

x est un nombre compris entre 0 et 2;

y vaut 1, 2, 3 ou 4.